

• Behavior is the way you act?

• What are two main things in the organizations?

• Social interaction

• goal accomplishment

تفاعل اجتماعي

تحقيق الأهداف التنظيمية

من من حيث السلوكيات
الاجتماعية وتعد التفاعلات

من من حيث السلوكيات
الاجتماعية وتعد التفاعلات

• The idea of organization behavior is the way that the organization acting in different situation with making decisions

* What are the types of organizations?

1- individual behavior → contain about one person

2- group behavior → contain about group of people

* Characteristics of OB? P.8

مميزات السلوك التنظيمي

includes psychology, sociology and anthropology.

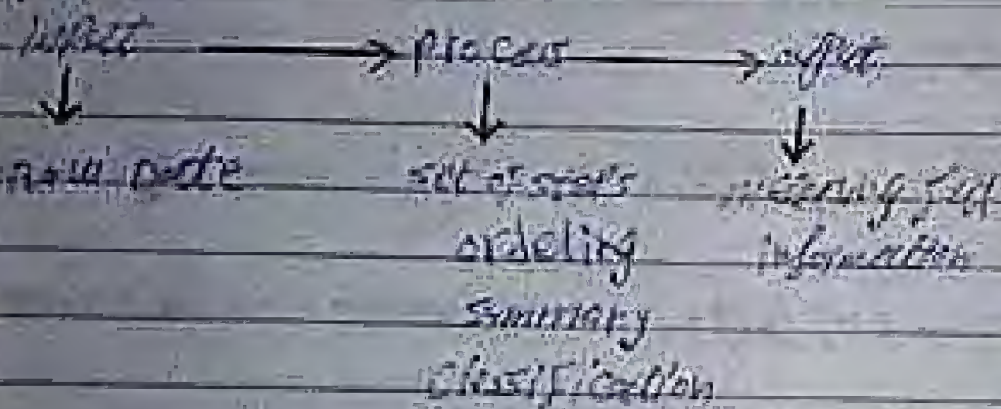
يشمل علم النفس، علم الاجتماع وعلم الإنسان.

السلوك التنظيمي هو سلوك الأفراد في المنظمة.

"information technology"

• The difference between information system and information technology?

→ Systems is a collection of elements or components that are organized for a common purpose.



two types of systems are -

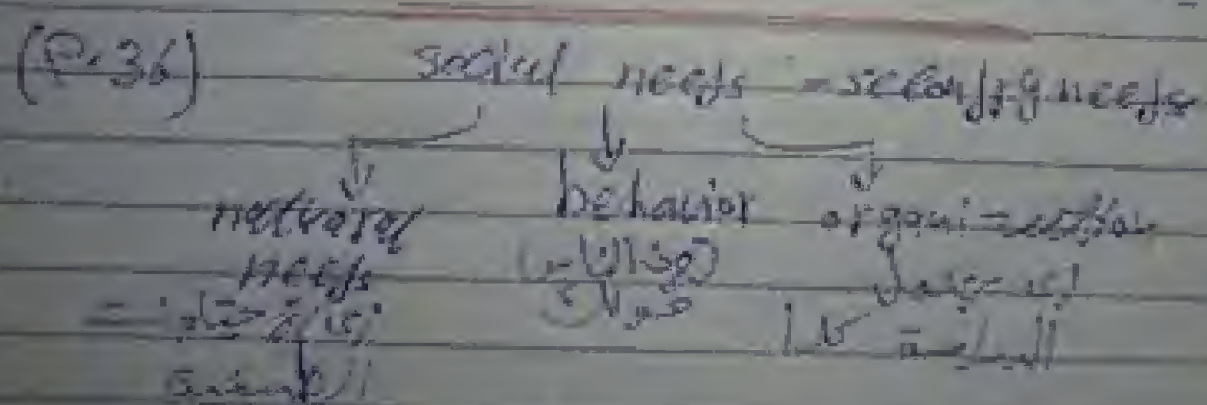
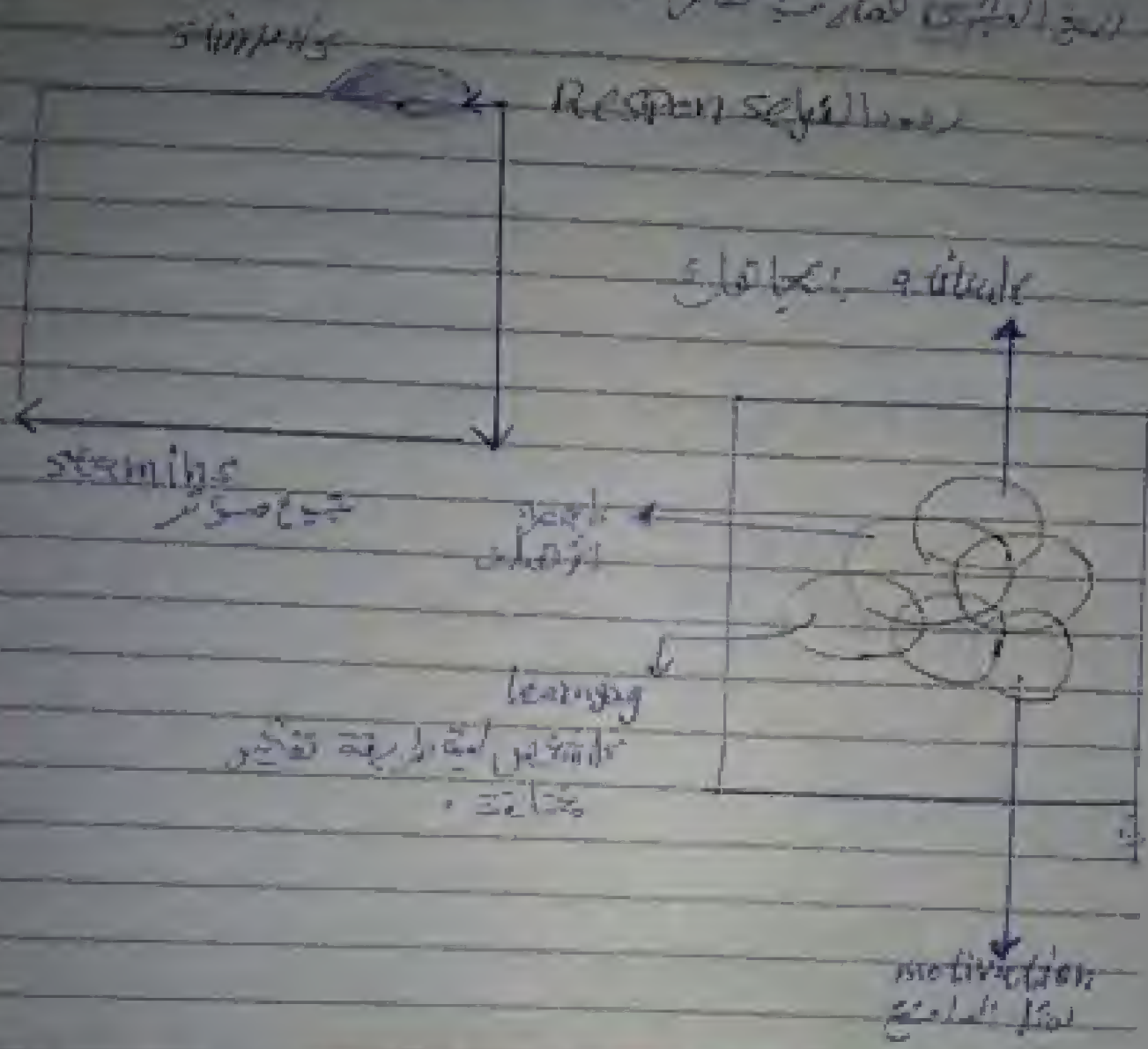
1- Traditional → manual

2- Computerized → save time and effort.

• A computer information system (CIS) represents the many types of hardware and software used in an information system, including computers and networking equipment.

→ The goal of information system is to enable managers to make better decisions by providing quality information.

دراسة عن تأثيرات (36)
 الشيخ العبدى لمارس كائن صفحة



دراسة عن تأثيرات (36)
 دراسة عن تأثيرات (36)
 (P. 36)

* Parts of Information System ?

Part 1 → Front End (User Side)

Part 2 → Programming Language (Server Side)

Part 3 → Back end (Data Base)

→ we use all the parts only together of the system.

* Types of Computers :

1. Supercomputer → It does a lot of work in a short time.
2. Mainframe → very large and expensive → many users can use it.
3. Mini-computer → smaller and more expensive.
4. Micro-computer → PC, laptop, etc.

* Data and Information :

- Computers require data in order to do their work.
- The data is processed to get information.
- The information is then used to make decisions.
- The information is then used to make decisions.

* Why is a computer so powerful ?

→ Why → use computer at home :

1. Communication
2. Working from home
3. Working from home
4. Working from home

Personal Computer :

Personal computers have many different names
including ~~micro~~ micro computer, editor
desktop and laptop.

The first development for personal computers
in 1976 is order to be your own computer.

Initial design well designed to be used
in the 1980s. It was a small, simple, and
easy to use. It was a personal computer.
It was a personal computer.

Desktop Computers :

is used in array of tasks.

It makes efficiency and easily

It makes videos, photo photographs and produce
music.

any one can use it in
learning
play.

Computer evolution :

(1940-1956)

1. First Generation Computers :

These computers were expensive and bulky.
They were made of vacuum tubes.

2008

organizational Behavior

* P. 20 - 21 (2)

Model of human behavior means 3 main things

- 1- Activities
- 2- behavior action
- 3- Satisfaction

* Human Behavior \rightarrow action \rightarrow desired world
 \rightarrow reaction \rightarrow موجود

Goal & behavior Response

* what are main characteristics of H.B? P. 20
 ؟ صفات السلوك الإنساني (2)

- 1- Caused by something, stimulus \rightarrow سبب
- 2- goal directed \rightarrow مقصود \rightarrow هدف
- 3- it's motivated \rightarrow مدفوع \rightarrow دافع
- 4- need to balance or equilibrium \rightarrow حاجة إلى التوازن

* Drive = Basic needs and physical.
 * Drives = Leads to make change or effort to satisfy your needs (P. 21, 22, 23, 24)

and we have long ways for going

and we have long ways for going

and we have long ways for going

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→ COBOL → is the one of the earliest computer languages.

Fifth Generation of Computers :-

1. Fifth generation is a development computers.
2. introduction of microprocessors was the hallmark of fourth generation computers.

Fifth Generation of Computers:-

→ the fifth generation computers are in their development phase.

→ it's possible to be more data oriented & make it equilibrium.

→ support voice recognition & understanding natural languages.

Early Computers vs Digital Computers



- 1. low speed
- 2. low memory
- 3. no state

- 1. fast speed
- 2. fast memory
- 3. fast state

- 4. difficult to use
- 5. no automatic programming of source

1. 2. 3. Degree of Specialization

1. special purpose computer - a type of computer designed to perform one or a few specific tasks.

2. General purpose computer - a type of computer designed to perform a wide range of tasks.

3. General purpose computer - a type of computer that has the ability to solve many different types of problems.

4. Special purpose computer - a type of computer designed to perform one or a few specific tasks.

5. General purpose computer - a type of computer designed to perform a wide range of tasks.

6. Special purpose computer - a type of computer designed to perform one or a few specific tasks.

7. General purpose computer - a type of computer designed to perform a wide range of tasks.

Early Computers vs Digital Computers



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4. Applications of computers

1. In the field of science and technology, computers are used for a wide range of applications, including data processing, simulation, and control systems.

2. In the field of business, computers are used for a wide range of applications, including accounting, inventory management, and customer relationship management.

3. In the field of education, computers are used for a wide range of applications, including online learning, simulation, and assessment.

• activity :-

+ the active role of the government in a social and technical process of planning, organizing, leading and controlling of Public expenditure of people and other resources to achieve the goals of Public Policy.

• characteristics of PA P. P. IS

1. Purposeful.
2. Dynamic.
3. Publicness.
4. Accountability.
5. Sustainability.
6. Universality.
7. Integration.
8. Multidisciplinary.

• Approaches of studying PA P. P. IS.

1. Managerial approach.
 2. Legislative approach.
 3. Behavioral approach.
 4. Comparative approach.
 5. Systems approach.
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"PA"

2/2/2023

دار السلام

• public admin e.

س 1 - 2 - 3

1. Both BA & PA belong to one origin.

2. multi relationship between BA & PA.

P (20)

3. Similarities & Differences.

PA $\xrightarrow{\text{Management Principles}}$ BA

1. Similarities & P-28

- Both applied in a social org.

- Similar managerial function.

↓

Planning - organizing - leading - controlling.

- Both produce valuable goods / services.

- كلاهما ينتج سلعاً قيمة من أجل المجتمع.

- selection of personnel based on merit.

- اختيار الموظفين على أساس الكفاءة.

• what are the main differences? P-31

PA & BA Comparison

Factors	PA	BA
Appearance	4 Cental ex. a. c	in the 19. century
Field	Public & Govt	Private & Govt
Poles	Following Goals of PA Policy	Following Profitability

discretionary القرار	less	much
formality	many rules	few rules
financing	state budget	company control
ownership	public	private
use selection	less rational	more rational

- PA -

"Chapter two"

evolution and development of PA

- PA in the antiquity في العصور القديمة
- emerging from the scientific age.
- new conceptual trends (التوجهات الجديدة)
 - ① → rise (government).
 - ② → Total Quality management.
 - ③ → employee empowerment.

First SPA in the antiquity:

- some of people known in ancient times.
- Public administration is help to government, civilization and states.
- egyptians, Greeks, Romans.
- الحضارات القديمة (التي كانت لها دور في الإدارة العامة)

Evolution Development of PM.

1. 1911 (Scientific mgmt) P-30.
 2. 1914 (management process),
P-30.
 3. 1916
 4. Systems Theory
 5. Contingency Theory
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